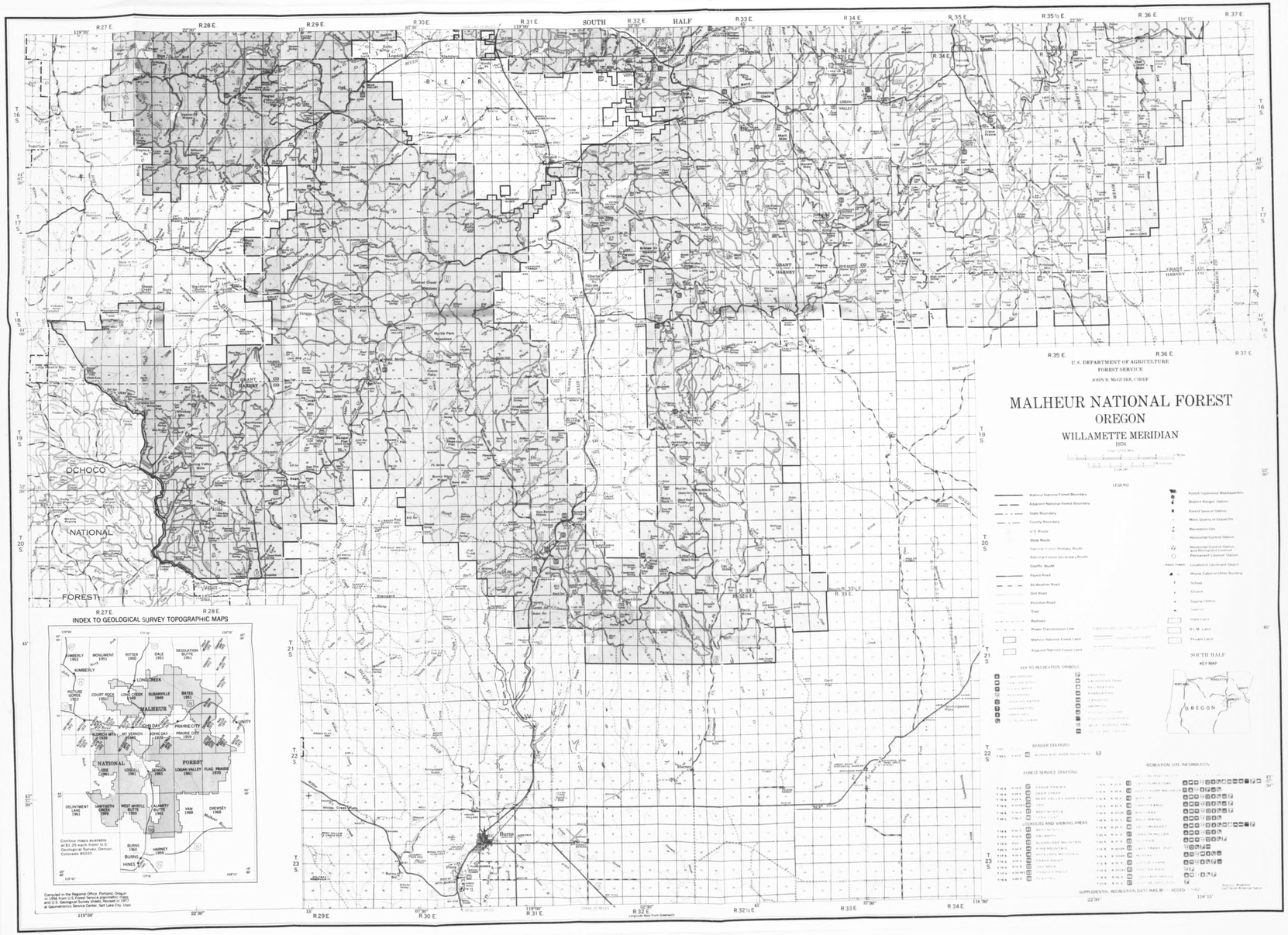

Welcome to the Malheur National Forest

The Malheur National Forest, located in eastern Oregon at the southern end of the Blue Mountains, can be reached from two major highways—U.S. Highways 26 and 395. The Forest contains 1,460,000 acres, most of which was reserved from the public domain in 1908. Most of the Forest lies in Grant and Harney Counties, with some in Baker and Malheur Counties.

The name "Malheur" is a French word meaning misfortune or unhappiness. The Malheur River, which originates in the Forest, received its name from an early French trapper whose supplies were stolen after he left them in the area. Today, the Forest and Malheur County also carry the name.

The Malheur Forest is managed according to the multiple-use concept as directed by Congress. The Forest manager seeks the best combination of land uses to yield the maximum benefits for the greatest number of people, now and in the future. Soil and water are the basic resources upon which the other resources depend. Other resources include outdoor recreation, forage, wildlife, timber, and wilderness.

Enjoy your visit to the Malheur National Forest. As a part owner, you have many privileges—and responsibilities. Help preserve the Forest's beauty and usefulness—be careful with fire and keep trash in its place.

Malheur National Forest

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For Your Information

A Forest Supervisor, with headquarters in John Day, Oregon, is in charge of the Malheur National Forest. Staff assistants provide him with technical guidance on resource management. District Rangers are responsible for the on-the-ground management of the Forest's four districts.

Ranger District	District Office
Bear Valley	John Day, Oregon 97845
Burns	Burns, Oregon 97720
Long Creek	John Day, Oregon 97845
Prairie City	Prairie City, Oregon 97869

For further information, write or phone:

Forest Supervisor
Malheur National Forest
139 N.E. Dayton Street
John Day, Oregon 97845
(503) 575-1731

Warning

"Only water from developed systems at recreation sites is maintained safe to drink. Open water sources are easily contaminated by human or animal waste. Water from springs, lakes, ponds and streams should not be drunk without proper treatment. A recommended method of treatment is to bring clear water to a rolling boil for 5 minutes."

Water

Of all the natural resources, water is probably the most essential product of the Forest. The Malheur National Forest encompasses the headwaters of the Silvies and Malheur Rivers and includes a major part of the John Day River headwaters. These rivers provide water for domestic supplies, irrigation, recreation, fisheries, and wildlife.

Wood

Wood products from the Forest are important to the economies of communities near the Forest. More than 170 million board feet of timber are harvested each year. Ponderosa pine is the most important commercial species on the Forest. Carefully managed timber stands provide both scenic enjoyment and a livelihood for many people.

Forage

Forest, grasslands, and meadows provide important summer forage for livestock. More than 21,000 cattle graze on Malheur National Forest land annually.

Fish & Wildlife

The Forest provides food and shelter for many varieties of wildlife. The wildlife in turn provide pleasure for Forest visitors whether they are hunters, sightseers, or photographers.

The Forest has herds of mule deer and elk and some reintroduced California bighorn sheep. The John Day River drainage provides spawning grounds for steelhead and chinook salmon.

Recreation

The Malheur National Forest hosts about 300,000 recreation visits a year. Recreational opportunities include sightseeing along more than 4,500 miles of Forest roads, picnicking and camping in woodlands and meadows full of wildflowers, hiking and horseback riding on 250 miles of trails, and visiting the 33,000-acre Strawberry Mountain Wilderness. Autumn brings big game and bird hunters to the area. Winter recreation opportunities include snowmobiling, tubing and cross-country skiing.

Safety and Courtesy

Campfires should be built in a safe place; never build one during a strong wind. When extinguishing your campfire, stir water or cool, moist dirt clear to the bottom of the coals. A fire is never out until it is cold. Feel it!

Camp clean. This Forest has a "pack it out" policy for all campgrounds and the wilderness. Burn as much of your garbage as possible, and pack out the rest.

No-Trace Camping

A challenge: camp in and use undeveloped areas without leaving a trace. Bury human waste and fish entrails; scatter all wastes from pack and riding stock. Keep fires small or, better yet, use a lightweight portable stove. Replace the duff, rocks, and logs that are moved. Camp at least 100 feet from lakes or streams. Take only pictures; leave only footprints.